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United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/117. It covers the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law in 2015, as well as guidelines and recommendations for the implementation of the Programme of Assistance for the biennium 2016-2017 and administrative and financial implications.

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self-funded participant (1 woman) were selected for the Programme.[3] The Fellowship Programme was conducted in English in 2015.

6. The Hague Academy lectures consisted of (in chronological order): "The ethics of international litigation" (J.-P. Cot, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); "The expansion of international law" (General Course) (T. Treves, Professor, University of Milan, former Judge of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); "Forced movements of persons" (J. Ruiz de Santiago, former representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees); "United Nations accountability for human rights violations" (C. Chinkin, former Professor, London School of Economics); "The delegation of powers by international organizations" (P. J. Kuijper, Professor, University of Amsterdam); "Unconstitutional changes of government and international law" (R. Ben Achour, Judge, African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights); "Treaties on nuclear non-proliferation, recent developments" (M. Asada, Professor, Kyoto University); and "International obligations" (P. d'Argent, Professor, Université de Louvain).

7. The seminars organized by the Codification Division consisted of (in chronological order): "The legacy of the United Nations II World Conference on Human Rights (1993-2015)" (A. A. Cançado Trindade, Judge, International Court of Justice, and former President, Inter-American Court of Human Rights); "Introduction to international law" (G. Nolte, Professor, Humboldt University, and Member, International Law Commission); "International human rights law" (Sir N. Rodley, Professor, University of Essex and member and former Chair, Human Rights Committee); "United Nations institutions and law making" (H. Dreifeldt Lainé, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs); "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" and "The work of the International Law Commission" (L. Caflisch, Honorary Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, and Member, International Law Commission); "International peace and security" (Sir M. Wood, Senior Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre, University of Cambridge, and Member, International Law Commission); "Law of treaties" and "State responsibility" (P. Bodeau-Livinec, Professor, Université Paris 8, Vincennes — Saint-Denis); "Moot court exercise" (J. Donoghue, Judge, International Court of Justice); "Law of the sea" (M. Telalian, Legal Adviser, Head of the Legal Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece); "International organizations" and "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Deputy Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Deputy Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington); "International trade law" and "International investment law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); and "Community interests in international law" (D. Stewart, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs).

[3] Nearly 600 applications were received from 114 Member States and 1 non-Member State for 20 fellowships. The fellowship participants were from the following Member States: Afghanistan, Brazil, Colombia, El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Yemen. One participant attended from the non-Member State of Palestine. One self-funded participant from Saudi Arabia also attended the Fellowship Programme. The participants included lawyers working for various government offices (ministries of foreign affairs and justice as well as parliaments), regional organizations (African Union, League of Arab States and Organization of Eastern Caribbean States) and academic institutions.

8. Study visits with briefings by senior officials were arranged for the participants at the International Court of Justice, the International Criminal Court, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

B. United Nations Regional Courses in International Law

9. The United Nations Regional Courses in International Law provide high-quality training by prominent international law scholars and practitioners on a broad range of core subjects of international law as well as specific subjects of particular interest to the countries in a given region. The courses provide an important mechanism for expanding the international law training opportunities available to lawyers from developing countries, given the limited number of participants who can be accommodated in the International Law Fellowship Programme. The courses also provide participants with an opportunity to focus on contemporary issues of international law of common interest to the region, with a view to promoting greater understanding and cooperation on such issues.

1. Africa

10. The Regional Course in International Law for Africa was held at the Economic Commission for Africa in Ethiopia from 2 to 27 February 2015. A total of 31 participants (16 men and 15 women) attended the course, with 20 fellowship participants and 11 self-funded participants.[4] Additionally, one staff member (male) of the Economic Commission for Africa attended the international trade and investment law lectures as an observer.

11. The seminars for the Regional Course consisted of (in chronological order): "Introduction to international law" (S. Murphy, Professor, George Washington University Law School, and Member, International Law Commission); "Introduction to African Union law and institutions" (A. Kilangi, Dean of the Faculty of Law, Saint Augustine University of Tanzania, and President, the African Union Commission on International Law); "International trade law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); "International organizations" and "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "Community interests in international law" (D. Stewart, Legal Officer, Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs); "International investment law" (J. Donoghue, Judge, International Court of Justice); "Self-determination in International Law" and "Africa and international law in the twenty-first century" (A. Yusuf, Vice-President, International Court of Justice); "Law of treaties" and "State responsibility" (S. Villalpando, Chief, Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs); "International human rights law" (F. Ouguergouz, Judge, African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights); "International peace and security" and "Codification and

[4] Nearly 200 applications were received from 42 Member States of the United Nations. The participants were from the following Member States: Algeria, Botswana, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The participants included lawyers working for various government offices (including ministries of foreign affairs, justice and defence, attorney general's offices as well as parliaments), regional organizations (including the African Union and the League of Arab States) and academic institutions.

progressive development of international law: the work of the International Law Commission" (D. Tladi, Professor, University of Pretoria, and Member, International Law Commission); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Deputy Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Deputy Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington); "Law of the sea" (T. Treves, Professor, University of Milan, and former Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); and "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" (B. Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel, Permanent Court of Arbitration).

12. A study visit was organized to the African Union in Addis Ababa. In addition, one of the lectures was conducted at the Law Faculty of Addis Ababa University.

2. Asia-Pacific

13. No Regional Course in International Law for Asia-Pacific was scheduled in 2015 because of insufficient funding.

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

14. No Regional Course in International Law for Latin America and the Caribbean was scheduled in 2015 because of insufficient funding.

4. Permanent venues for the United Nations Regional Courses in International Law

15. Following the increase in the demand for international law training, the Codification Division considered identifying permanent venues for the Regional Courses in International Law in order to facilitate the organization of these courses on a regular basis in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean. These permanent venues would provide enhanced efficiency, cost savings and greater certainty with respect to the Regional Courses without precluding the possibility of holding such a course at another location.

16. Five Regional Courses in International Law for Africa were successfully conducted annually in Ethiopia from 2011 to 2015. Ethiopia has concluded the necessary host country agreement and would provide a suitable venue for the Regional Course for Africa.

17. Three Regional Courses in International Law for Asia-Pacific were successfully conducted in Thailand in 1986, 2005 and 2012. The Regional Courses that were planned for 2013 and 2014 were cancelled because of insufficient funding. Thailand would provide a suitable venue for the Regional Course for Asia-Pacific following the conclusion of the host country agreement for this course.

18. The Regional Course in International Law for Latin America and the Caribbean scheduled to take place in Uruguay in 2014 was cancelled because of insufficient funding. In June 2015, the Codification Division conducted a successful planning mission in Montevideo for the Regional Course to be held in 2016 provided there is sufficient funding. Uruguay has concluded the necessary host country agreement. Uruguay would provide a suitable venue for the Regional Course for Latin America and the Caribbean. Costa Rica may also provide a suitable venue for the Regional Course following the conclusion of the necessary host country agreement.

C. United Nations International Law Seminar for Arab States

19. The United Nations International Law Seminar for Arab States is organized by the Codification Division, in cooperation with the Government of Egypt and the League of Arab States. The seminar was brought to the attention of the Advisory Committee at the informal briefing convened by the Chair on 30 April 2015. The Codification Division conducted a successful planning mission for the seminar in Cairo in June 2015. Egypt has concluded the necessary host country agreement. The seminar is scheduled to take place in Egypt from 15 to 19 November 2015. The seminar will provide high-quality training by prominent international law scholars and practitioners on some core subjects of international law, as well as specific subjects of particular interest to the countries concerned. The seminar will also provide participants with an opportunity to focus on contemporary issues of international law of common interest to the countries concerned, with a view to promoting greater understanding and cooperation on such issues.

20. The courses for the United Nations International Law Seminar for Arab States will consist of (in chronological order): "The importance of international law for Arab States" and "Self-determination in International Law" (A. Yusuf, Vice-President, International Court of Justice); "International law" (S. Murphy, Professor, George Washington University Law School, Member of the International Law Commission); "International human rights law" (Sir N. Rodley, Professor, University of Essex and member and former Chair, Human Rights Committee); and "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington). In addition, the following briefings will be organized: "Introduction to the Work of the International Law Commission" and "Introduction to the League of Arab States" (H. Hassouna, Ambassador, Member of the International Law Commission); and "Crimes against humanity" (S. Murphy).

21. The seminar is funded by voluntary contributions from the countries concerned.

D. African Institute of International Law

22. The African Institute of International Law promotes teaching, dissemination and advanced research in international law, the law of the African Union and other regional organizations; provides capacity-building for faculties of law in African universities by strengthening their research and teaching capabilities in the field of international law; and serves as a think tank for African continental and regional organizations in the field of international law. Pursuant to resolution 69/117, the Codification Division continued to cooperate with and provide guidance, upon request, to the African Institute of International Law, in Arusha, with respect to building its research library for African scholars and practitioners as well as its training seminars on specific topics of international law and African Union law for government officials and practitioners.[5] In this regard, the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on the Programme of Assistance attended the inauguration of the Institute, held at the Arusha International Conference Centre on 16 February 2015,

[5] For more information on the African Institute of International Law and its training seminars, see www.aiil-iadi.org.

to launch its first training course on "Bilateral Investment Treaties and Arbitration". This training course was planned and organized with guidance provided by the Codification Division.

E. United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law

23. Traditional training courses offer unique advantages in terms of promoting in depth discussions, interaction and cooperation among participants. In response to the increasing demand for international law training that could not be met solely by its traditional training courses, the Codification Division created the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law in 2008. The Audiovisual Library gives the United Nations the capacity to provide, at a relatively low cost, high-quality training to an unlimited number of individuals and institutions around the world free of charge through the Internet.

24. The Audiovisual Library is a virtual training and research centre with more than 300 leading international law scholars, judges and practitioners from different countries and legal systems who contribute to its three pillars: the Lecture Series, the Historic Archives and the Research Library. The Lecture Series contains almost 400 lectures accompanied by lists of related materials linking to reference documents available online. The Lecture Series contains individual lectures on a broad range of specific topics of international law, as well as series of lectures on core topics of international law. These series of lectures and related legal materials are intended to provide a more comprehensive educational resource for academic institutions and government training centres in developing countries. The Historic Archives contains introductory notes by leading authorities, as well as procedural histories, related documents and archival audiovisual materials prepared by the Codification Division on almost 100 legal instruments.[6] The Research Library provides an extensive online library consisting of treaties, jurisprudence, publications, documents, scholarly writings and training materials.

25. Since its creation in 2008, the Audiovisual Library has been accessed by more than 1.3 million users in 193 Member States and non-Member States. The Audiovisual Library was created primarily for the benefit of lawyers in developing countries.[7] However, it continues to be accessed primarily by lawyers in developed countries. The limited number of users in developing countries is due to a lack of awareness of this resource and to the technology gap in terms of limited access to computers, electricity and reliable high-speed Internet. The Division is currently exploring the possibility of making the lectures in the Lecture Series available as podcasts or in another downloadable format in order to make them more accessible to users who experience problems streaming them in developing countries. The Codification Division is also continuing to explore the possibility of making lectures available on DVDs to law schools or institutions in developing countries, upon request, depending on available resources.

26. In an effort to promote greater awareness of the Audiovisual Library, the Codification Division gave presentations on the Audiovisual Library at the Regional

[6] Translations of legal materials for the Historic Archives and the Lecture Series are provided in all official languages of the Organization.

[7] The Audiovisual Library has been accessed by about 95,000 users in Africa, 330,000 in Asia-Pacific and 73,000 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Course in International Law in Ethiopia and the International Law Fellowship Programme in the Netherlands.

F. International law training materials

27. The Codification Division researches, collects and prepares legal materials in hard copy, in consultation with the lecturers, for its international law training courses.[8] In addition, CD-ROMs and USB flash drives containing the training materials and legal publications of the Division as well as other international law materials are provided to facilitate electronic research for participants in developing countries with limited access to the Internet. The training materials are also made available on the websites of the respective training courses and on the website of the United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law. The Codification Division is currently preparing a handbook on international law in English and French containing a collection of legal materials for its training courses for distribution to academic institutions and government training centres in developing countries. It is also exploring the possibility of cooperating with universities and enlisting the assistance of interns and research assistants for the preparation of the handbook in other official languages.

G. Desktop publishing

28. In 2003, the Codification Division began using desktop publishing, on a voluntary basis and subject to available resources, to expedite the issuance of some of its legal publications and to make them available to the international legal community in a timely manner. By 2013, the Codification Division had successfully eliminated the backlog of up to five years for several of its publications.[9] In 2014, the Codification Division discontinued its desktop publishing because of a lack of resources (necessary materials and staff) following the abolition of a General Service post that year. Consequently, none of the publications listed in paragraph 41 of A/68/521 has been issued in 2014 or 2015. In its resolution 69/117, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation for the desktop publishing initiative of the Codification Division from 2003 to 2013, which greatly enhanced the timely issuance of its legal publications, and recommended that the necessary resources be made available to resume this successful initiative.[10] The Codification Division will continue to explore the possibility of resuming its desktop publishing for one or more of its publications, depending on resources.

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[8] In 2015, the Codification Division prepared training materials for the International Law Fellowship Programme and the Regional Course in International Law for Africa. It wishes to express its appreciation to the American Society of International Law, Hart Publishing, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Kluwer Law International and Oxford University Press for the use of scholarly writings for academic purposes as part of the training materials provided to the participants in the courses.

[9] The backlog was eliminated for the following publications: *United Nations Juridical Yearbook*; *United Nations Legislative Series*; *Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice*; *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*; and *The Work of the International Law Commission* (vols. 1 and 2).

[10] See also General Assembly resolutions 64/113 of 16 December 2009, 65/25 of 6 December 2010, 66/97 of 9 December 2011, 67/91 of 14 December 2012 and 68/110 of 16 December 2013.

H. Dissemination

29. The dissemination of legal publications and information through the Internet and other electronic media is intended to supplement the limited number of hard copies, without prejudice to the unique value of printed materials for legal research and education, in particular for lawyers in developing countries with limited access to the Internet. These materials are provided free of charge on the Internet to promote the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law (see annex).

I. Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea[11]

30. The 2015 Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea was awarded in January 2015 to a candidate from the Solomon Islands, with funding provided by voluntary contributions. The cost of this fellowship is expected to be approximately $51,200 (including programme support costs and a mandatory reserve). The final cost of each fellowship depends on several highly variable factors, including the stipend rates applicable in the cities of the host institutions, currency exchange rates, airfares and the duration of the fellowships. This leads to differences in fellowship costs from year to year, which can range from approximately $50,000 to $70,000.

III. Guidelines and recommendations regarding the implementation of the Programme of Assistance for the biennium 2016-2017

31. The Codification Division plans to carry out the activities indicated below during the biennium 2016-2017.

International Law Fellowship Programme

32. *International Law Fellowship Programme*: for a period of six weeks for a minimum of 20 fellowship participants in The Hague, beginning in June 2016 and 2017. One additional self-funded participant may also be accommodated. The Codification Division would continue to perform all tasks relating to the

[11] The administrative assistance initially provided by the Codification Division in the 1980s and early 1990s gradually decreased following the establishment of a permanent institution within the Office of Legal Affairs, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, which is entrusted with matters related to the law of the sea, including technical capacity-building, to avoid duplication of work and to ensure the proper administration of this fellowship. In recent years, this fellowship has been administered solely by the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea as part of its provision of technical capacity-building with respect to the law of the sea. Additional information on the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship will be provided in the annual report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea, which will be considered under the agenda item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea".

organization and administration of the Fellowship Programme as long as it has the necessary resources.[12]

33. In 2016, the seminars organized by the Codification Division would consist of the following (in alphabetical order by lecturer): "State responsibility" (P. Bodeau-Livinec, Professor, Université Paris 8, Vincennes — Saint-Denis); "International environmental law" and "International organizations" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" (O. Corten, Professor, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Director of the Centre for International Law and Sociology Applied to International Law); "Law of the sea" (J.-P. Cot, Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); "Introduction to international law" and "The work of the International Law Commission" (M. Forteau, Professor, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, and Member, International Law Commission); "International criminal law" (O. de Frouville, Professor, Université Paris 2 — Panthéon-Assas, Director of the Centre of Research on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law); "International peace and security" (M. Kohen, Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies); "International trade law" and "International investment law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); "International humanitarian law" (M. Sassoli, Professor, Université de Genève, Director of the Department of Public International Law and International Organization); "International human rights law" (L.-A. Sicilianos, Judge, European Court of Human Rights); and "Law of treaties" (S. Villalpando, Chief, Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs).

United Nations Regional Courses in International Law

34. *Regional Course in International Law for Africa*: for a period of four weeks for a minimum of 20 fellowship participants in Ethiopia in February 2016 and 2017. Additional fellowships may be awarded based on voluntary contributions. Self-funded participants may also be accommodated.

35. In 2016, the seminars organized by the Codification Division would consist of (in alphabetical order by lecturer): "International organizations" and "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" (B. Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel, Permanent Court of Arbitration); "International investment law" (J. Donoghue, Judge, International Court of Justice); "International trade law" and "African Union law and institutions" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); "Introduction to international law" (G. Nolte, Professor, Humboldt University, and Member, International Law Commission); "Law of the sea" (N. Oral, Professor, Istanbul Bilgi University, Faculty of Law); "International human rights law" (F. Ouguergouz, Judge, African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington); "The work of the International Law Commission" and "International peace and security" (D. Tladi, Professor, University of Pretoria, and Member, International Law Commission); "Law of treaties" and "State responsibility" (S. Villalpando, Chief, Treaty Section, Office of

[12] Since 2010, the Codification Division has conducted the Fellowship Programme in The Hague as a necessary cost-saving measure to increase the number of fellowships provided by the regular budget (see A/65/514, para. 12).

Legal Affairs); and "Self-determination in international law" and "Africa and international law in the twenty-first century" (A. Yusuf, Vice-President, International Court of Justice).

36. *Regional Course in International Law for Asia-Pacific*: for a period of four weeks for a minimum of 20 fellowship participants in Thailand in November 2016 and 2017. Additional fellowships may be awarded based on voluntary contributions. Self-funded participants may also be accommodated.

37. In 2016, the seminars organized by the Codification Division would consist of (in alphabetical order by lecturer): "International environmental law" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" (B. Daly, Deputy Secretary-General and Principal Legal Counsel, Permanent Court of Arbitration); "International trade law" and "International investment law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); "International human rights law" (V. Muntarbhorn, Professor, Chulalongkorn University); "Law of the sea" and "The work of the International Law Commission" (S. Murphy, Professor, George Washington University Law School, Member of the International Law Commission); "The importance of international law for Asia-Pacific in the twenty-first century" and "Human security" (H. Owada, Judge, International Court of Justice); "Introduction to international law" (A. Pellet, Emeritus Professor, Université Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense, and former Member, International Law Commission); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington); "Law of treaties", "State responsibility" and "International organizations" (S. Villalpando, Chief, Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs); and "International peace and security" (Sir M. Wood, Senior Fellow, Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, and Member, International Law Commission).

38. *Regional Course in International Law for Latin America and the Caribbean*: for a period of four weeks for a minimum of 20 fellowship participants in Uruguay in April 2016 and 2017, or possibly in Costa Rica in 2017, subject to the conclusion of a host country agreement. Additional fellowships may be awarded based on voluntary contributions. Self-funded participants may also be accommodated.

39. In 2016, the seminars organized by the Codification Division would consist of (in alphabetical order by lecturer): "International environmental law and international watercourses" (L. Boisson de Chazournes, Professor, Université de Genève); "Peaceful settlement of international disputes" (L. Caflisch, Honorary Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, and Member, International Law Commission); "The contribution of Latin American doctrine to the development of international law" and "International human rights law" (A. A. Cançado Trindade, Judge, International Court of Justice, and former President, Inter-American Court of Human Rights); "International peace and security" (M. Kohen, Professor, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies); "International trade law" and "International investment law" (M. M. Mbengue, Professor, Université de Genève); "Introduction to international law" (M. Pinto, Professor and Dean, University of Buenos Aires Law School); "The work of the International Law Commission" and "Introduction to the law and institutions of the Organization of American States" (M. Vasquez-Bermudez, Ambassador and Alternate Representative of Ecuador to the Organization of

American States and Member, International Law Commission); "International humanitarian law" and "International criminal law" (K. Riordan, Chief Judge of the Court Martial and Judge Advocate General and Lecturer, Victoria University of Wellington); "Law of the sea" (T. Treves, Professor, University of Milan, and former Judge, International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea); and "Law of treaties", "State responsibility" and "International organizations" (S. Villalpando, Chief, Treaty Section, Office of Legal Affairs).

United Nations International Law Seminar for Arab States

40. The Codification Division plans to continue to cooperate with the host country, Egypt, and the League of Arab States in conducting a two-week seminar in Egypt in September 2016 and 2017, subject to funding provided by the countries concerned.

African Institute of International Law

41. The Codification Division plans to continue to cooperate with and provide guidance, upon request, to the African Institute of International Law with respect to building its research library, its training courses and capacity-building for faculties of law in African universities. The African Institute has decided to concentrate its training courses, to be conducted in English or French, on the following specialized areas: (a) negotiation and conclusion of bilateral investment treaties and arbitration; (b) territorial, maritime, river and lake delimitation; (c) African Union law and regional organizations law; (d) negotiation and conclusion of natural resources contracts in the extractive sector; (e) human rights law training for the judiciary and senior lawyers in Africa; (f) international criminal law and Africa; (g) international litigation; (h) international dispute settlement mechanisms and procedures; and (i) drafting international agreements and contracts. The African Institute also plans to conduct an international law seminar in Ghana for teachers from African universities to promote capacity-building throughout the region.

42. Guidelines contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions would be followed, in particular regarding the desirability of using, as far as possible, the resources (financial and in-kind) and facilities made available by Member States, international and regional organizations, academic institutions, individuals and others, and taking into account the need, in appointing highly qualified lecturers for the fellowship programmes, to ensure representation of the major legal systems and balance among various geographical regions, bearing in mind financial constraints. The Codification Division would continue to invite prominent international law scholars and practitioners from different regions and legal systems to participate as lecturers, and include a broad range of core subjects of international law in the standard curriculum for its training courses, in order to maintain the highest standards of academic excellence and the unique practical value of the training courses, a multicultural educational experience from the perspective of different regions and legal systems, and the most comprehensive international law training possible, given the limited duration of the courses, for the benefit of all participants in the various training courses.

United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law

43. The Codification Division plans to continue and further develop the Audiovisual Library. The Codification Division would continue to record new lectures for the Lecture Series in New York and off-site in various countries. DVDs of lectures may be provided, upon request, to academic institutions or government training centres in developing countries. The Division would endeavour to make the lectures in the Lecture Series available as podcasts or in another downloadable format in order to make them more accessible to users who do not have reliable high-speed access to the Internet, particularly in developing countries. The Division would also prepare new legal and audiovisual materials for legal instruments for the Historic Archives, and add new legal materials to the Research Library. It would also submit the new legal materials for the Historic Archives and the Lecture Series for translation in all official languages of the Organization (400 pages in total). Presentations on the Audiovisual Library would be prepared and given in various countries to increase dissemination, particularly among lawyers in developing countries. Storage space for audiovisual materials may need to be acquired.

International law training materials

44. The Codification Division plans to continue to research, collect and prepare legal materials in electronic and hard copy for its international law training courses. The Codification Division also plans to prepare a handbook on international law containing legal materials for its training courses and for distribution to academic institutions and government training centres in developing countries.[13]

Desktop publishing

45. In 2016-2017, the Codification Division would continue to explore the possibility of resuming its desktop publishing for one or more of the following publications, depending on available resources:

(a) *United Nations Juridical Yearbook 2014*, *2015* and *2016* (520 pages per edition), pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1814 (XVII) and 3006 (XXVII);[14]

(b) *United Nations Juridical Yearbook: Special Edition* containing select legal opinions (600 pages), pursuant to resolution 69/117;[15]

(c) *United Nations Legislative Series, Materials on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts* (2nd ed.), vol. 27 (600 pages), pursuant to resolution 69/117;[16]

[13] See resolution 69/117, para. 10, as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme of Assistance (A/68/521), para. 42 (b) (original English and French).

[14] Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

[15] See resolution 69/117, para. 10, and A/68/521, para. 42 (a). This Special Edition will contain legal opinions with a continuing legal or historic significance that have not been published previously in the *Juridical Yearbook*. The legal opinions will also be made available on a website to facilitate electronic research and promote broader dissemination.

[16] See resolution 69/117, para. 11 (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

(d) *Reports of International Arbitral Awards*, vol. XXXI and vol. XXXII (600 pages), pursuant to resolutions 487 (V), 69/117 and 69/118;[17]

(e) *Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice* (2013-2017) (advance translations of 400 pages), pursuant to resolutions 46/50, 69/117 and 69/118;[18] and

(f) *The Work of the International Law Commission* (9th ed.) pursuant to resolution 69/118.[19]

All publications would include CD-ROMs or flash drives.

Dissemination

46. The Codification Division would continue to disseminate legal publications and information through the Internet. It would also distribute hard copies of its legal publications and training materials for participants in its training courses and to institutions in developing countries, upon request, provided it has the necessary hard copies as well as the resources to cover handling and shipping.

Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship

47. The current fund balance is $17,540, which is not sufficient to award a fellowship for 2016 unless the necessary voluntary contributions are received by November 2015. The difficult financial situation would give rise to the question of funding the award from the programme budget, pursuant to paragraph 8 of resolution 69/117 and paragraph 37 of resolution 69/245.

IV. Administrative and financial implications of the Programme of Assistance

A. During 2015

48. Concerning the funding provided for the Programme of Assistance, a total of $452,900 was included in the regular budget under section 8, Legal affairs, subprogramme 3, Progressive development and codification of international law (grants and contributions), of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, for the International Law Fellowship Programme and the Regional Courses in International Law.

49. Since the previous report, voluntary contributions have been received for the following activities under the Programme of Assistance: (a) for the Audiovisual Library from China ($10,000), the Czech Republic ($2,200), Finland ($23,391), Ireland ($2,500), Italy ($5,000), the Netherlands ($30,868), New Zealand ($10,000),

[17] See resolution 487 (V), para. 3, and the report of the International Law Commission to the General Assembly, 1950 (A/1316), para. 91. See also resolution 69/117, para. 10, A/68/521, para. 41 (c), resolution 69/118, para. 26, and the report of the International Law Commission to the General Assembly (A/69/10), para. 282 (Bilingual publication, English/French).

[18] See resolutions 46/50, para. 5, and 69/117, para. 11, as well as A/68/521, para. 41 (d), resolution 69/118, para. 26, and A/69/10, para. 282 (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish).

[19] See resolution 69/118, para. 26, and A/69/10, para. 282 (English and French).

Norway ($77,742), Poland ($5,000), Switzerland ($25,000) and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ($14,215); (b) for the International Law Fellowship Programme from Ireland ($1,500); (c) for the Regional Course for Africa from China ($10,000), Finland ($20,000), Germany ($95,371), New Zealand ($8,470) and the African Union ($30,000); for the Regional Course for Asia-Pacific from China ($10,000); and for the Regional Course for Latin America and the Caribbean from Chile ($10,000); (d) for any of the above-mentioned activities from Panama ($1,500); and (e) for the International Law Seminar for Arab States from Saudi Arabia ($5,000) and the United Arab Emirates ($10,000).[20]

50. With regard to the International Law Fellowship Programme, the Registry of the International Court of Justice provided office equipment for staff of the Codification Division and lecturers, as well as essential administrative and logistical support for the Programme. The Hague Academy of International Law provided a reduced tuition rate for the fellows. The Carnegie Foundation provided a seminar room and offices, as well as related equipment, for staff of the Codification Division.

51. Concerning the Regional Course in International Law for Africa, the Economic Commission for Africa provided a seminar room, offices, equipment and administrative assistance as well as transportation for lecturers, participants and Codification Division staff. The African Union organized a study visit to its headquarters. The Permanent Court of Arbitration covered the travel costs of its Deputy Secretary-General, B. W. Daly, who taught the course on "Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes". New Zealand covered the travel cost for one of the lecturers who taught at the Regional Course. The United Kingdom covered the shipping costs for one publication.

52. In addition, publications (electronic and/or hard copy) were provided free of charge to the participants in the various training courses by the following: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Department of Public Information of the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade of New Zealand. Various entities, publishers and law journals granted permission to include scholarly articles free of charge in the study materials provided to the participants in the training courses (see para. 27 above).

Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea

53. Since the previous report, the following countries have made contributions for the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Fellowship on the Law of the Sea: Ireland ($1,500), Monaco ($11,735) and Nigeria ($9,975).

B. During 2016-2017

54. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 69/117, additional resources have been proposed in the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 under section 8, Legal affairs, subprogramme 3, Progressive development and codification of international law, for the Regional Courses in International Law ($1,288,900) and

[20] Qatar and Saudi Arabia have also designated previous voluntary contributions in the amounts of $5,000 and $10,000, respectively, for the seminar.

the Audiovisual Library of International Law ($524,600).[21] The total resource requirements for the biennium 2016-2017, inclusive of the International Law Fellowship Programme, amount to $2,266,400.

1. International Law Fellowship Programme and United Nations Regional Courses on International Law

55. The resources proposed in the programme budget for the biennium would provide for the International Law Fellowship Programme as well as the three United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean to be conducted each year during the biennium 2016-2017 in accordance with resolution 69/117. The resources would provide fellowships (covering travel, accommodation, health insurance, study materials and a stipend for living expenses) for a minimum of 20 lawyers from developing countries and countries with emerging economies to attend the training courses. Any additional participants would receive fellowships based on voluntary contributions or would be admitted on a self-funded basis.

2. United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law

56. The resources proposed in the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017 would provide for the two full-time general temporary assistance positions (one P-3 Legal Officer and one General Service (Other level) Video Editing Assistant) required to ensure the continuation and further development of the Lecture Series of the Audiovisual Library of International Law.

57. The proposed budget would also be used for the travel of staff to conduct off-site recordings of numerous lectures at various locations around the world. Such recordings are undertaken to promote broader geographical and linguistic representation of the recorded lectures and to record lecturers who are unable to travel to New York to record due to advanced age, health reasons or financial constraints.

58. In addition, the proposed resources would be used to obtain the necessary technical supplies and materials, as well as for digitization of some historical audio and film recordings.

59. Extrabudgetary resources would be utilized to develop the Historic Archives of the Audiovisual Library (including staff and digitization of additional audiovisual materials).

60. The Secretary-General would continue, if the General Assembly so decides, to request voluntary and in-kind contributions to the Programme of Assistance, in particular to provide for additional fellowships for the Regional Courses in International Law and the Audiovisual Library of International Law.

[21] A/70/6 (Sect. 8), paras. 8.10, 8.19 and 8.61.

V. Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

A. Membership

61. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/97, appointed the following 25 Member States as members of the Advisory Committee for the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2015: Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America.

62. It is noted that the current membership of the Advisory Committee expires on 31 December 2015. At its seventieth session, the General Assembly will appoint 25 Member States, including 6 African States, 5 Asia-Pacific States, 3 Eastern European States, 5 Latin American and Caribbean States and 6 Western European and other States, to serve as members of the Advisory Committee for a period of four years, from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2019.

B. Consideration of the report of the Secretary-General by the Advisory Committee at its fiftieth session

63. The fiftieth session of the Advisory Committee, held on 13 October 2015, was chaired by the Permanent Representative of Ghana, Martha Ama Akyaa Pobee.

64. Virginia Morris, Principal Legal Officer, Codification Division, acted as Secretary of the Advisory Committee.

65. The following members of the Committee were present on 13 October: Argentina, Canada, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Portugal, the Russian Federation, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. Costa Rica, the Netherlands and Thailand attended the meeting as observers in their capacity as host countries for the training courses.

66. The Secretary of the Advisory Committee made a statement in which she updated the information contained in the draft report and explained the activities planned to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Programme of Assistance.

67. The Advisory Committee commended the Codification Division on its efforts to strengthen and expand the teaching and dissemination of international law under the Programme of Assistance.

68. The Advisory Committee noted with appreciation the major contribution of the Programme of Assistance to the teaching and dissemination of international law for the benefit of lawyers in all countries, legal systems and regions of the world over the past half century and emphasized the importance of ensuring the successful continuation of the Programme for the benefit of present and future generations of lawyers.

69. The Advisory Committee recommended that the draft resolution on the agenda item be adopted during International Law Week to highlight the important contribution of the Programme of Assistance to the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. The Advisory Committee also noted with appreciation the proposals of the Codification Division to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the Programme, including the handbook on international law containing international legal materials to promote the teaching of international law, the flash drive containing an extensive collection of international law materials to promote the dissemination of international law and the presentation of the Audiovisual Library of International Law during the consideration of the agenda item in the Sixth Committee to promote the teaching, research and dissemination of international law.

70. The Advisory Committee recommended the approval of the guidelines and recommendations contained in section III of the present report, in particular those designed to strengthen and revitalize the Programme of Assistance in response to the increasing demand for international law training and dissemination activities. The Advisory Committee also recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to carry out the activities specified in the present report in 2016 and in 2017.

71. In this regard, the Advisory Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to carry out the following activities, to be financed from provisions in the regular budget and included by the Secretary-General under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, pursuant to resolution 69/117,[22] as well as, when necessary, from voluntary contributions:

(a) The International Law Fellowship Programme, with a minimum of 20 fellowships financed from provisions in the regular budget, as well as 1 additional self-funded participant;

(b) The United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean in 2016 and in 2017, with a minimum of 20 fellowships for each course financed from provisions in the regular budget, as well as self-funded participants and additional fellowships financed from voluntary contributions;

(c) The United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law, with its continuation and further development financed from provisions in the regular budget as well as, when necessary, from voluntary contributions.

72. The Advisory Committee also recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to award a minimum of one scholarship in 2016 and in 2017 under the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea.

73. The Advisory Committee noted with concern that the Regional Courses in International Law for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean were not held in 2014 and in 2015 due to insufficient funding. The Advisory Committee noted that the Secretary-General had included the necessary additional resources under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 69/117.[23] The Advisory Committee also noted that the

[22] A/70/6 (Sect. 8), para. 8.61.

[23] Ibid.

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had recommended approval of the Secretary-General's proposal.[24]

74. The Advisory Committee noted with concern that the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea was not awarded in 2014 due to insufficient funding. The Advisory Committee recalled paragraph 8 of resolution 69/117 and recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to submit, under the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, for the General Assembly's consideration, a proposal for the necessary funding for the Memorial Fellowship should voluntary contributions be insufficient for granting at least one fellowship a year. Furthermore, the Advisory Committee noted that the current fund balance was not sufficient to award such a fellowship in 2016 unless the necessary voluntary contributions were received by the end of 2015.

[24] A/70/7, para. III.34.

Annex

Websites maintained by the Codification Division

Website	*Uniform resource locator*
United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law	www.un.org/law/programmeofassistance/
International Law Fellowship Programme	www.un.org/law/ilfp/
United Nations Regional Courses in International Law for Africa, for Asia-Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean	www.un.org/law/rcil/
United Nations International Law Seminar for Arab States	legal.un.org/poa/seminar.html
United Nations Audiovisual Library of International Law	www.un.org/law/avl/
United Nations legal publications portal	www.un.org/law/UNlegalpublications/
Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs	www.un.org/law/repertory/
United Nations Juridical Yearbook	www.un.org/law/UNJuridicalYearbook/
Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the International Court of Justice	www.un.org/law/ICJsummaries/
Summaries of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders of the Permanent Court of International Justice	legal.un.org/PCIJsummaries/
Reports of International Arbitral Awards	www.un.org/law/riaa/
United Nations Legislative Series	legal.un.org/legislativeseries/
Codification and Progressive Development of International Law	www.un.org/law/lindex.htm
Sixth Committee of the General Assembly	www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/
International Law Commission	legal.un.org/ilc
Diplomatic conferences (official records of proceedings)	legal.un.org/diplomaticconferences/
Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court	www.un.org/law/icc/
Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization	www.un.org/law/chartercomm/

Website	*Uniform resource locator*
Ad Hoc Committee on Criminal Accountability of United Nations Officials and Experts on Mission	www.un.org/law/criminalaccountability/
Ad Hoc Committee on the Administration of Justice at the United Nations	www.un.org/law/administrationofjustice/
Ad Hoc Committee established by General Assembly resolution 51/210 of 17 December 1996	www.un.org/law/terrorism/
Ad Hoc Committee on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property	www.un.org/law/jurisdictionalimmunities/
Ad Hoc Committee on an International Convention against the Reproductive Cloning of Human Beings	www.un.org/law/cloning/
Ad Hoc Committee on the Scope of Legal Protection under the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel	www.un.org/law/UNsafetyconvention/